AN EARLIER NAME FOR *OENOTHERA STRIGOSA* (ONAGRACEAE)

The name *Oenothera villosa*, published by Carl Peter Thunberg in his *Prodromus plantarum Capensium* . . . in 1794, apparently has not been taken up subsequently. It can, however, be typified by an authentic specimen in the Thunberg herbarium, Stockholm, labeled "e Cap. b. Spei Thunberg," mentioned by Juel (1918: 251). This specimen is identical with the taxon treated by Munz (1965: 136) as *Oenothera strigosa* (Rydb.) Mack. & Bush subsp. *canovirens* (Steele) Munz, and not *O. mollissima* L. as supposed by Munz (1935: 659). This entity occurs mainly in the Great Plains region of North America east to the Ohio Valley and Michigan and is rare and, according to Munz (1965: 136), probably introduced sporadically eastward to the Atlantic seaboard.

It is difficult to imagine how a specimen of this entity could have reached Thunberg prior to 1794. We have seen a few specimens of this entity from South Africa, collected from 1820 onward, and, regardless of the source of the Thunberg specimen, it was clearly introduced early into the Cape Region. The African specimens we have seen are as follows:

SOUTH AFRICA. CAPE PROVINCE: Near small brooks on the plains near Rondebosch and Wynberg, March 1820, *Ecklon & Zeyher 1762* (SAM). In wet shaded places at Rondebosch and Nieuwland, Feb. 1820, *Ecklon & Zeyher* (SAM). Rondebosch, *Ecklon & Zeyher* (BREM). Along the roads near Newlands, March 1820, *Ecklon & Zeyher* (SAM). Liesbeck River, below Fernwood, Feb. 1944, *Salter* 8895 (BOL, NBG). Lower slopes north of Window Stream, cleared of pines in 1934, Kirstenbosch, April 1946, *Esterhuysen* (PRE).

This species is known as an adventive in Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, and Poland (Raven, 1968: 307), and it may well be that the populations collected in South Africa in the 1940s resulted from a 20th Century reintroduction of the species. Harvey (1862: 506) placed *O. villosa* in the synonymy of *O. biennis* and said, ". . . the Cape specimens very hairy. . . . In Thunberg's time it had already become so wild as to be even then mistaken for an indigenous species." Thunberg was in South Africa from April 1772 to March 1775, which seems very early for a plant of North American origin to have reached the Cape. At any event, it certainly was established in the Cape by 1820, despite the seeming unlikelihood of such an event. There seems to be no reason to doubt the authenticity of the specimen preserved in the Thunberg herbarium, and the name *Oenothera villosa* Thunb. must therefore be taken up for the species generally known as *O. strigosa*. That name is in any case preoccupied by *O. depressa* Greene (1891), as shown by the following partial synonymy (see Munz, 1965: 136, for a more complete version):

Oenothera villosa Thunb., Prodr. Fl. Cap. 75. 1792.
Oenothera villosa subsp. **villosa.**

Oenothera depressa Greene, Pittonia 2: 216. 1891. TYPE: Cultivated at Berkeley, Calif., the seeds from near Custer, Yellowstone Co., Montana, sent by Mr. Blankinship, 1891, *E. L. Greene* (UC).

Oenothera canovirens Steele, Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 13: 365. 1911. TYPE: Illinois, Morgan Co., ca. 2 mi S of Concord, 20 Aug. 1910, *E. S. Steele* (US-618797).

Oenothera hungarica Borbás, Kert 1902: 204. 1902; Magyar Bot. Lap. 2: 247. 1903. TYPE: Naturalized in Hungary.
Oenothera strigosa (Rydb.) Mack. & Bush subsp. *canovirens* (Steele) Munz, N. Amer. Fl., ser. 2, 5: 136. 1965.

Oenothera villosa subsp. **strigosa** (Rydb.) Dietrich & Raven, comb. nov.

Based on *Onagra strigosa* Rybd., Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 1: 278. 1900. LECTOTYPE: Montana, Madison Co., Pony, 8 and 12 July 1897, *P. A. Rydberg & E. A. Bessey* (NY); Munz, N. Am. Fl., ser. 2, 5: 136. 1965.
Oenothera strigosa (Rydb.) Mack. & Bush, Fl. Jackson Co., Missouri 139. 1902.

Oenothera villosa subsp. **cheradophila** (Bartlett) Dietrich & Raven, comb. nov.

Based on *Oenothera cheradophila* Bartlett, Bot. Gaz. (Crawfordsville) 44: 302. 1904. TYPE: Washington, Klickitat Co., Bingen, low sandy river bank, 20 August 1906, *W. N. Suksdorf 5860* (GH).
Oenothera strigosa (Rydb.) Mack. & Bush var. *cheradophila* Gates, Rhodora 59: 15. 1957.
Oenothera strigosa (Rydb.) Mack. & Bush subsp. *cheradophila* (Bartlett) Munz, N. Amer. Fl., ser. 2, 5: 136. 1965.

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SPECIFIC STATUS FOR *CAMISSONIA CLAVIFORMIS* SUBSP. *WIGGINSII* (ONAGRACEAE)

Of the 11 subspecies of the highly polymorphic *Camissonia claviformis* (Torr. & Frém.) Raven recognized in my revision of the genus (Raven, 1969), one, subsp. *wigginsii* (Raven) Raven, is endemic to Mexico. All ten other subspecies, which occur from southeastern Oregon and adjacent Idaho to northeastern Baja California, Arizona, and northwestern Sonora, are genetically self-incompatible, with the stigma held well above the anthers at anthesis. Judged from the very few available herbarium specimens, the same was thought to be true of subsp. *wigginsii*: the stigma apparently was elevated above the anthers, and despite the appearance of the flowers, which are much smaller than in any of the other subspecies, it was earlier judged to be outcrossing also (Raven, 1969: 221).

On 27 March 1972, I had the opportunity to study a small population of this taxon, growing with *Camissonia cardiophylla* (Torr.) Raven subsp. *cedrosensis* (Greene) Raven on the sandy floor of the Arroyo de Calamajué ca. 70 km south